(13) Height of invest of kitchen drain above the Municipal drain, if it abuts.	.....ft.
(14) If cesspool, height of the walls enclosing it above the level of the nearest Municipal drain.	.....ft.

Signed.....
Dated .....

N.B.—This form will be supplied by the Municipality, on payment of *six pies* only.

BYE-LAWS UNDER SECTION 48 (1) (u).

(DETERMINING INFORMATION AND PLANS TO BE REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 91, IN RESPECT OF NEW STREETS.)

1. Every person who shall give notice to the Municipality under Section 91, shall give such notice in Form A, accompanied by such plans and documents as are referred to therein and fully filled in, in accordance with the instructions thereon and cause such notice to be delivered to the $\frac{\text{President}}{\text{Commissioner}}$ within the office hours.

2. Every plan and section submitted with a notice under Section 91, shall be in duplicate and shall be drawn to a scale of twenty-five feet to an inch.

FORM A.

NOTICE UNDER THE MUNICIPAL REGULATION VII OF 1906.

To the Bangalore City Municipality.

I .....of.....hereby give you notice that I intend to lay out or make new street in..... .....in accordance with the plans and sections hereto appended, showing the intended level, means of drainage, direction and width of each such street.

I append a ground plan marked, showing how the proposed streets lie in relation to the nearest public streets on each side.

As regards method of construction, I propose to follow the Municipality's standard specification No.....with the following modifications:—

As regards means of drainage, I propose to follow the Municipality's standard specification No.....with the following modifications:—

Signed.....
Dated.....

M. G. KRISHNASWAMI RAO.
Municipal Commissioner.

HASSAN DISTRICT BOARD.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF THE HASSAN DISTRICT BOARD HELD ON SATURDAY THE 29TH AUGUST 1925.

Present.

Ex-officio members	... 5	Non-officials	 29

Absent 5.

Note.—The District Inspector of Schools attended the meeting after 3 P.M. after his subject had been disposed of:—

Read letters from Rev. Father P. Meyniel and Mr. G. Ahamed Pacha Sahib of Hirihasade, pleading inconvenience to attend the meeting.

1. Proceedings of the last meeting.

Resolution.—Recorded.

2. Proposed bills of the District Board, Municipal Council and Village Panchayets, and the proceedings of the Committee, appointed for the purpose.

Read report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the bills. The Committee has considered only the District Boards bill and the Village Panchayets bill, for want of time to consider the Bill to further amend the Municipal Regulation.

The subject was discussed in detail from various standpoints.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE DISTRICT BOARD OF HASSAN TO CONSIDER AND REPORT ON THE MYSORE DISTRICT BOARDS BILL, VILLAGE PANCHAYETS BILL AND BILL TO AMEND THE MYSORE MUNICIPAL REGULATION.

Your Committee beg to report that they have considered the Bills referred to them. The time allowed has been all too short for a detailed examination of the provisions clause by clause, nor do we believe it would be of any advantage in view of our total disagreement with the fundamental principles underlying the measures. Nor have we found it possible within the time at our disposal to examine the Bill to further amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906. We will proceed to state our views about the Panchayets Bill and the District Boards Bill confining our attention to some of their salient features.

It is observed in the statement of objects and reasons to the District Boards Bill that it is framed in pursuance of the policy of the 'further development' of Local Boards in the State. After a diligent search through the clauses of the two bills we have failed to find any provision whatever which could fairly justify such a description. On the one hand the District Board is deprived of all interest and influence in rural development by the villages being taken out of their jurisdiction as the urban areas are already excluded. The rural areas removed from the jurisdiction of the Boards are placed under the practically uncontrolled and really irresponsible authority of the Amildars and the official hierarchy. On the other hand the District Boards themselves within the pale of the work still left to them are made a subordinate agency under the control and supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is further empowered to make inspections. In a moment of forgetful generosity, Local Boards were invested with a semblance of non-official character by the appointment of non-official Presidents and Vice-Presidents. Though working still under the shadow of the supervisory authority of the Deputy Commissioner and denied direct access to Government (contrary to the existing law as we hold), the non-official agencies got into touch with people, and the rural population showed a tendency to look up to the District Boards for the amelioration of their condition and the provision of the necessaries of modern civilised existence. The rural areas therefore must instantly be removed from their jurisdiction and the District Boards must be made to realise that they are not to be trusted except under the jealous eye of the paid servants of the Crown whose prestige as the 'Fathers of the people' must be maintained at all costs. We do not wish to make ourselves responsible for the statement that these motives have been visualised by Government in this manner or that they are the sole motives. But the consequences are plain.

We note that the powers of the Deputy Commissioner are strengthened and augmented. We object particularly to his power of inspection and undefined supervision. We do not believe that Local Boards can properly be developed unless emancipated from the control of local officers who imagine in every measure an invasion of their authority or a challenge to their prestige.

The District Board ought to have direct access to Government and should look to them as the sole superior authority. This is not to say that Government should not seek advice from their officers. But it should not concern the local boards. Ordinarily official experience and influence should both be made available to the District Board by the nomination of officers as members. We see no objection to the nomination of the Deputy Commissioner himself as an ordinary member. We are not unconscious that we will provoke the horror of the serious and the contempt of the lighter-hearted folk. We are convinced however that a Deputy Commissioner deserving to occupy that exalted office would enhance his influence, prestige and power for good by mixing with the people and joining in service as one of them. The proposal about the nomination of other officers will not provoke to resliency. We think in particular that all Sub-Division Officers should be members and the District Boards should also be empowered to request Amildars also to attend and advise about their taluks. These are particularly necessary in view of the abolition of Taluk Boards.

We notice a confusion that has introduced minor matters that might be relegated to rules into the body of the bill. We note as a symptom of the profound distrust of the non-official subjects of His Highness the Maharaja shown by the bill in the provision that meetings should not be held out of headquarters, as if the non-official members have generally a tendency to look upon their powers as affording splendid opportunities for making travelling allowances and batta. We note also the provisions about the restriction of the meetings and the detailed and drastic provisions providing against the possibility of meetings not being held.

Turning to Finance, admittedly the Boards will be mulcted of part of their income which by the way will be partly utilised for the provision of new salaried subordinates to the Revenue authorities. We will revert to this later, as while it may cripple the District Boards it cannot benefit the villages. We can find no provision to augment the income of District Boards. There is no hint of any assistance from State Funds. On the contrary

we find a provision which can only be described as confiscatory. The taluk boards derived their funds from the District Boards. On their abolition however, their balances will not necessarily revert to the District Boards. The District Boards had the privilege of providing against the deficits of Taluk Boards by grants, but where the taluk boards, whether by benefiting by such generosity or otherwise, have a balance, such balance is under section 63 at the disposal of Government for assignment to the village fund—the useful reservoir from which the number of public servants may be augmented. Some years ago the Local Funds General was abolished and the amount to the credit of the fund was distributed among the District Boards. Some Boards had carefully husbanded their resources and held some respectable balances. Government at once cast their eyes on these balances and directed that at least a part of these savings should be spent as directed by them. The merits of the objects for which Government proposed to utilise these amounts are irrelevant. They are a clear invasion of the lawful rights of the District Boards over funds vested in them. A request for authoritative legal opinion being obtained on the point has been ignored. These incidents are a clear warning to local bodies that if by savings they make any provision for future projects, or, for any other reason, live within their income, their savings may not be theirs in time of need. Such things are a direct incitement to improvidence. We hold that funds derived from District Boards must revert to them and that all proposals to divert them are in their nature and essence confiscatory.

We do not think it necessary to dwell on other relevant topics though we have not overlooked them. For instance, we may refer to the Economic Development work which has been made an 'obligatory' function of local bodies. It no doubt provided a convenient formula to effect change. But the manner this 'obligatory' function has been attended to by the Local Bodies and the silent tolerance extended to this state of affairs by the Government require no commentary. There is however one provision in the District Board Regulation of which we heartily approve. We refer to the introduction of the principle of direct election to the Local Boards. We are glad to have been able to single out at least one topic for commendation.

We do not think, as already indicated, that it is wise policy to remove rural areas from the jurisdiction of the local bodies. The history of the Village Improvement Scheme in Mysore is not without its lessons. The scheme was conceived in the spirit that the self interest of the villagers should be appealed to and that every response should be generously recognised and proved to be profitable. The execution of works was left to the villagers. When they showed results, they benefitted to the extent of half the costs being met from public funds. The result of this purposeful encouragement given by a patriotic administration was, as all the world knows, lakhs and lakhs of rupees worth of public works executed by the villagers themselves. In particular, thousands of aided elementary schools sprang up feeding the Middle Schools. It is often the fashion to laugh at these humble efforts by pointing out the number of cases in which the recurring contributions by the villagers were not collected or their subsequent languishing conditions. But the thousands of school houses that dot the country side and the increase by thousands within a few years in the number of entrants to the Lower Secondary Examination are a irrefutable proof of the genuine enthusiasm of the rural population for all projects calculated to enure to their advantage. The public grants were withheld and the springs of hope dried up. There is no measure of Government within the past several years which appears to us to be more deplorable than this unhappy denial of assistance to the rural population willing and anxious to help itself. Even yet, the spirit of self-help in the rural population is not quite dead and may be revived by State aid. We need not dwell on the thousands of miles of village roads and other works of public utility which fell into decay owing to the lack of a sympathetic policy. We are concerned to emphasise our view that it was not lack of official supervision and control (for there are still as many officers as ever) but the lack of sympathy and assistance that really led to the decay of this most hopeful movement.

We fear that under the influence of some petty official subordinate of the Amildar there can be no hope of revival. He cannot have the time to visit all the villages frequently and regularly. What little of self-reliance and self-help may yet be left in the villagers may clearly be foreseen to be liable to be crushed out of existence under the 'guidance and supervision' of hierarchy. On the other hand we claim that in spite of crippled finances the District Boards have done something to improve village sanitation and so on and particularly in the provision of drinking water wells.

If the District Boards had been given funds with which to encourage self-help and an adequate staff for propaganda and supervision, there was really no limit to their sphere of usefulness. The true and only explanation of lack of progress in villages is lack of funds. Give us the grants the Government was accustomed to make for Village Improvement and the staff that was maintained for the distribution of grants (Economic Superintendents, etc.,)

and we promise results. We do not believe that even then every village can be roused. We think a Central Non-Official Agency under the District Board and working with adequate funds may achieve much. We do not think that a purely official agency of petty servants under overworked Amildars can do anything. Why, ever since the Rendition, aspreviously, the Amildars and the whole official organisation had full liberty, authority and funds for achieving Rural Improvement. What have they done during nearly half a century? Why should the Boards be deprived of the funds and the opportunity without even a fair trial?

We note the elaborate provisions of checks and balances about the work of the Panchayets. Villages cannot be improved by elaborate provisions about budget procedure. They can only be improved by material sympathy in the shape of grants. We think that in dealing with Committees drawn from communities mainly illiterate, elaboration of rules and bye-laws must necessarily defeat the end in view. Rules and Regulations must be as few and simple as possible while grants should be as generous as possible.

We should also like to observe in passing that one of the causes contributing to the present languishing condition of the Panchayets is that Village Officers do not prepare assessment lists and collect taxes. Unless this duty is cast on them, it will never be easy to collect funds. To say that a special staff may be employed is no solution, as, if whole-time officials, their pay may not always be covered by the collections, or if paid on a commission basis the profits would be too insignificant to attract any one; but as an addition to the emoluments of village officials it might not be unattractive. The labour would not add materially to the collection work of the Patel as he can collect this with land revenue. To the Shanbhog also the additional work though noteworthy would not be embarrassing. The intimate local knowledge of these officials would be not merely useful but seems to be indispensable.

It is said with a show of practical generosity that Rs. 2,51,000 will be available for village improvement. It will be taken from poor Peter. It is not stated how much of it will be consumed in the pay of establishments. It is most probable that no substantial balance will be left after establishment charges are met.

We will examine it from another angle and see how it works. The sum of Rs. 2,51,000 distributed among 19,252 inhabited and becharak villages gives an average of about Rs. 13-6-0 per village per annum. This, minus establishment charges, is the munificent financial provision that is to bring in the rural millennium. Thus, we hold that, while the proposal may cripple the District Boards, they cannot materially advance rural improvements. We firmly believe that the intimate knowledge and sympathy of local public men working in the District Boards and with such adequate staff as each Board may from time to time determine, coupled with grants from State funds, which we consider a vital necessity, can alone offer any hope of revival. Small committees in villages elected by warring factions and at the mercy of officers who are necessarily here one day and far away the next cannot possibly work. The officers may not be there when their work is assessed. In a small committee lacking the solvent of members, differences are necessarily accentuated, and each side would naturally seek to thrive with the sympathy of whoever is in authority. Local leaders of public opinion acting always in meetings and in the full blaze of day must necessarily avoid factions and naturally try to heal differences.

We are emphatically of opinion that neither of these measures are calculated to "develop Local Self-Government". They are designed to tighten the official grip on Local Bodies and to officialise rural administration. We think that the spirit of the times calls for measures democratising the Local Bodies and extending their autonomy and not, as projected, *progress backwards.*

Sd. S. VENKATESAIYA. (*Convenor.*)
" K. T. SESHAIYA.
" N. NAGAPPAIAH.
" B. C. ANANTARAMIENGAR.
" B. NANJEGOWDA.
" R. SURAPPA.

Resolution.—(*a*) The report of the Committee is adopted by the Board.

(*b*) The Board appreciates the work of the Special Committee and conveys its thanks to the members thereof for the same.

(*c*) It is further resolved that the income accruing from the sale of vacant sites, fisheries, amroi and hulbanni in villages should be granted to Village Panchayet Funds and the management, preservation and improvement of gomal lands as well as the option of licensing and location of excise shops should be entrused to the Village Panchayets, under the existing Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, VI of 1918.

(*d*) The Board further resolved that the Legislative Council Member from this District may be requested to place the views of the District Board before the Legislative Council at its next meeting.

3. Letter No. L. 537—Ml. 121-24-6, dated 24th July 1925, from the Secretary to Government, Local and Legislative Departments, requesting to intimate the grounds of objection of the District Board for the holding of a cattle-show at Konanur as there is an

interval of four days between the closing of the jatra at Ramanathapur and the opening of the one at Konanur.

Resolution.—Owing to the close proximity of the two places to each other, the shortness of the interval between the Ramanathapur show and the one proposed for Konanur and the consequent inconveniences in respect of sanitation, public health, safety and the risk of minimising the importance of the show at Ramanathpur, and other reasons, the Board emphatically reaffirm their former resolution.

4. FINANCE COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THEIR BUDGET MEETING.

(*a*) The Government may be requested to empower the President and Vice-President, District Board to look into and scrutinise the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department, Medical and Veterinary Departments, *re* the items of work for which funds are provided by the Board.

(*b*) That the Arsikere-Huliyar road be taken over by the Board along with the grants for annual and special repairs, be completed expeditiously as this procedure is rendered absolutely essential by the extreme slow progress shown by the Public Works Department and the loss the Board is put to by being not able to open a toll gate on the said road and also the inevitable want of economy caused by the mixing up of an annual special repair grants for a series of years by the Public Works Department.

(*c*) That having regard to the lapses and surrenders annually caused to be made by the Public Works Department, the items of works under A. P. W. be executed by the Board itself with extra establishment if necessary, the charges for the special establishment, not to exceed the establishment and tools and plant charges.

(*a*) The subject was discussed at a great length. The following amended resolution was proposed by Mr. S. Venkatesaiya, and accepted by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. H. V. Rangaswami, Vice-President :—

"That Government be requested to pass orders directing the various Departments that undertake and execute works for and on behalf of the District Board to furnish to the District Board such details and particularly of accounts and progress of works or otherwise and generally to furnish to the District Board all such information as may from time to time be desired in relation to work and other matters for which the District Board makes financial provisions or in which the District Board is otherwise interested."

Resolution.—(*a*) This proposition was unanimously accepted by the Board.

(*b*) The Executive Engineer was not present at the Finance Committee meeting when this resolution was passed. It was stated that an outlay of Rs. 11,000 and odd has been incurred and that metal collected remains unspread and unconsolidated for want of rains and want of labour. As the Executive Engineer reiterates that he will do his best to expedite the work, the proposition is withdrawn.

(*c*) The Executive Engineer was not present at the Finance Committee meeting when this resolution was passed. After discussion, the proposition was withdrawn by the Vice-President who is the Chairman of the Finance Committee, in view of the statement made by the Executive Engineer and his assurances in the matter.

5. (*a*) G. O. No. L. 1119-22—Med. 23-24-7, dated 18—20th August 1925, directing that half the cost of equipment and maintenance of the maternity hospital at Saklespur should be charged to the Malnad Improvemet grant of the current year and future years, and and that other half may be borne in the proportion of two-thirds and one-third by the District Board and the Municipal Council of Saklespur respectively.

(*b*) Senior Surgeon's letter No. C. 2123-16, dated 10th August 1925, in the matter of contributing the cost for initial equipment.

Resolution.—(*a*) Recorded.

(*b*) As regards the cost of initial equipment proposed by the Senior Surgeon, the District Board will pay two-thirds of half the amount asked for, in the light of the said Government Order. The Senior Surgeon should be requested to arrange for the immediate opening of the Maternity Hospital without further loss of time.

6. District Magistrate's letter No. E. G. L. P. 195-25, dated 25th August 1925, about granting of permit to Mr. R. Krishnaswami Naidu to ply a motor bus for hire between Saklespur and Mudgere, *via* Hanbal.

Read correspondence on the subject between the District Magistrate, the Executive Engineer and the President, District Board.

Resolution.—The Board is of opinion that in the interests of developing traffic in the District, more especially *local traffic*, licenses for plying of passenger busses may be freely given.

7. Question of requesting Government to give grants for the improvements of Local

Fund Roads in the District.

Resolution.—Detailed proposals may be obtained from the Executive Engineer, and the Finance Committee, as to the requirements, so that definite proposals may be submitted to Government for consideration.

8. D. O. No. 2606, dated 17th August 1925, from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, in the matter of opening a Veterinary Dispensary at Hole-Narsipur.

Resolution.—Government must be requested to kindly sanction the dispensary for Hole-Narsipur without postponing it.

9. Disbursement of the pay of Mr. G. S. Alasingrachar for the period he worked as Public Health Inspector under the Board.

Resolution.—The pay and allowance of this incumbent (*i.e.*, Rs. 50 plus 10) for one month during which he worked may be paid.

10. District Inspector of Education's letter No. 19—24, dated 2nd July 1925, forwarding for opinion in the matter of transferring the provision of Rs. 17-4-0 of the Primary School at Karehalli in the Channarayapatna Taluk to Belgumba in the Arsikere Taluk.

Resolution.—Deferred till the next meeting as the District Inspector of Education is again absent.

11. Holding of District and Taluk Conferences during the current year.

(*a*) *Re*: Taluk Conferences, 11 voted for and 8 against it, the rest being neutral.

Resolution.—Resolved that the Taluk Conferences be held during the current year.

(*b*) *Re*: District Conference. Fifteen voted for, and none against the holding of the District Conference.

Resolution.—Resolved that the District Conference be also held this year as usual.

12. Agricultural Assistant Director's letter No. 7199, dated 12th April 1925, requesting to show some concession to meet the loss of Rs. 500 sustained by the Department in selling sun hemp seeds, etc.

Resolution.—Deferred, as the detailed information asked for has not been furnished by the Department.

13. Deepening and constructing the well at Madihalli, in the Nuggihalli hobli, Channarayapatna Taluk and District Board Vice-President's note thereon, and the advance of Rs. 200 granted to the contractor.

Resolution.—This is approved.

14. Payment of leave allowance of Rs. 86 to late Vaccinator K. Mahadoji Rao.

Resolution.—The payment of Rs. 86 out of District funds is sanctioned.

15. Hole-Narsipur Taluk Board President's No. 57, dated 18th August 1925, requiring sanction to entertain a scavenger on Rs. 2 per mensem for cleaning the latrine in the musafirkhana compound at Hole-Narsipur.

Resolution.—This may be done and the proposal is approved, the cost being debited to Taluk Funds.

16. Estimates to be sanctioned.—

		Rs.
1.	Repairing the cattle pound at Salgame ...	70
2.	Do do Grama	60

Resolution.—These are sanctioned.

17. (*a*) G. O. No. L. 974-86—L. B. 50-25-1, dated 12th August 1925, distributing among the several districts, the provision of Rs. 50,000 for drinking water wells, and allotting a sum of Rs. 6,000 for this District.

(*b*) G. O. No. L. 1257-8—L. B. 5-25-3, dated 25th August 1925, sanctioning the entertainment of a peon on Rs. 6 per mensem to the musafirkhana at Kunder in the Alur Sub-Taluk.

Resolution.—Recorded.

Next meeting of the Board—12 noon—Saturday the 24th of October 1925.

N. S. NANJUNDIAH,
President.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Notification.

Under Section 51 of the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayet Regulation and the rules issued thereunder, it is hereby notified that Mr. M. Mylaraiah has been declared elected as Chairman of the Belagod Village Panchayet in the Belur Taluk during the term of its present constitution.

Notification.

Under Section 51 of the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayet Regulation and the rules issued thereunder, it is hereby notified that Mr. Sagananaik, has been declared elected as Chairman of the Ibbedu Village Panchayet, in the Belur Taluk, during the term of its present constitution.

Notification.

Under Section 51 of the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayet Regulation and the rules issued thereunder, it is hereby notified that Mr. Patel, Basavegowda, has been declared elected as Chairman of the Narnapur Village Panchayet in the Belur Taluk during the term of its present constitution.

Notification, dated 23rd August 1925.

Under Sections 49 and 50 of the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayet Regulation, it is hereby notified that Mr. M. Venkataramaiya has been declared elected as a member of the Belagode Village Panchayet during the term of its present constitution *vice* Mr. Shanbhog Subba Rao, deceased.

Notification.

Under Sections 49 and 50 of the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayet Regulation, it is hereby notified that the Jambur Village Panchayet in the Channarayapatna Taluk is reconstituted as follows with effect from 15th August 1925 :—

Elected members.

1. Mr. Venkata Ramanaiya, son of Surappa, Landholder and Shanbhog.
2. ,, Nagappa, son of Venkataramanaiya, Landholder
3. ,, Sivananja, son of Honnaiya, Landholder.
4. ,, Ere Gowda, son of Eregowda, Patel.
5. ,, Lakshmipathiah, son of Venkatasubbabhatta, Landholder

Nominated members will be notified separately.

Notification dated 13th August 1925.

Under the election rules issued with Government Order No. 1048—L. B. 6-18-3, dated 16th July 1918, it is hereby notified that Mr. Shanbhog Mallappaiya has been declared elected as Chairman of the Rajansiriyur Village Panchayet in the Belur Taluk during the term of its present reconstitution.

K. MALLARAJ URS,
For *Deputy Commissioner.*

KADUR DISTRICT.

Notification No. L. B. 60—25-26, dated 24th August 1925.

Under Rule 21 of the Rules framed under Section 62 of the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayet Regulation No. VI of 1918, the undermentioned two Village Panchayets in the Chikmagalur Taluk are reconstituted as hereunder for a period of three years from the 22nd August 1925 :—

(1) MARLE VILLAGE PANCHAYET.

Elected Members.	*Nominated Members.*
1. Mr. Rame Gowda *bin* Chikkararua Gowda.	1. Mr. Dodda Basave Gowda *bin* Kanive Gowda, Patel of the village.
2. ,, Thamme Gowda *bin* Linge Gowda.	2. ,, Shanbhog Venkata Rao *bin* Venkatasubbayya.
3. ,, Chande Gowda *bin* Dodde Gowda.	3. ,, Putte Gowda *bin* Mari Gowda.
4. ,, Krishnappa *bin* Lakshmipathi-bhatta.	
5. ,, Malle Gowda *bin* Rudre Gowda.	
6. ,, Akbar Sab *bin* Ummar Sab.	

(2) AMBALE VILLAGE PANCHAYET.

1. Mr. Manjayya *bin* Thimmarasayya.	1. Mr. Patel Sectaramayya *bin* Subba Rao.
2. ,, Chennabasave Gowda *bin* Some Gowda.	2. ,, Chennabasave Gowda *bin* Huli Gowda.
3. ,, Ramachar *bin* Kalachar.	3. ,, Venkatanaranappa *bin* Appajaiya.
4. ,, Chikke Gowda *bin* Chikke Gowda.	
5. ,, Gale Gowda *bin* Sidde Gowda.	
6. ,, Sidde Gowda *bin* Kanke Gowdana Sidde Gowda.	

Notification, No. L. B. 66—25-26, dated 27th August 1925.

Under Rule 21 of the Rules framed under Section 62 of the Mysore Local Borads and Village Panchayet Regulation, VI of 1918, it is hereby notified that the undermentioned three Village Panchayets in the Koppa Taluk shall constitute as follows for a period of three years from 1st September 1925 :—

1. NEMMAR PANCHAYET.

Elected Members.	*Nominated Members.*
1. Mr. Seshagiriyappa	1. Mr. Bapusabi
2. ,, Lakshminarayan Bhatta	2. ,, Chendayya Heggade (Patel)
3. ,, Linganna Heggade	
4. ,, Shingappayya	
5. ,, Rama Rao	

2. HARIHARPURA PANCHAYET.

1. Mr. J. Shama Jois	1. Mr. K. O. Ismail Sab
2. ,, Shanbhog Manjappa	2. ,, Naganaik (Patel)
3. ,, H. S. Krishnappa	
4. ,, K. Rama Jois	
5. ,, H. Shankaranarayan Upadhya	

3. BHANDIGADI PANCHAYET.

1. Mr. Imam Sab	1. Mr. Shanbhog Nagappaiya
2. ,, Shivalingappa Setty	2. ,, Nagappa, (Tailor)
3. ,, Veerappa Setty, Patel	
4. ,, Mahomed Hussein Sab	

SIDLAGHATTA TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

The following draft bye-laws framed by the Sidlaghatta Municipal Council, under Sections 46 and 48 of the Municipal Regulation of 1906, as amended by the Regulation of 1911, are published for the information of the public.

2. Any resident within the area of the Sidlaghatta Municipality who has any objection or suggestion with respect to the draft bye-laws should communicate to the President, Sidlaghatta Town Municipality, within one month from the date of this notification.

Bye-laws relating to Dangerous and Offensive Trades in the town of Sidlaghatta under Section 48 (1) (*b*) III *and Section* 151 *of the Municipal Regulation*, VII *of* 1906.

I

1. The bye-laws are called "the dangerous and offensive trade bye-laws."
2. In these bye-laws unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) Dangerous trade means the business of storing for sale—

(*a*) (1) Firewood.
(2) Hay, straw or any dried fodder for cattle.
(3) Coal, charcoal.

(*b*) Or storing for sale—

(4) Kerosene oil in godowns.
(5) Petroleum in godowns.
(6) Kerosene oil in tanks.
(7) Petroleum in tanks.
(8) Gun-powder, blastering-powder, fire-works (including patakees, etc.)
(9) Bamboos, poles, rafters, reapers, scantling and mats.
(10) Stone-blasting.
(11) Calcium carbide in bulk.
(12) Cotton.

(*b*) Offensive trade means the business of :—

(1) Boiling or storing offal, blood, bones or rags.
(2) Storing hides, horns and skins tanning.
(3) Dyeing.
(4) Washing or drying of wool or hair.
(5) Making or manufacturing of tiles, pottery or other earthenware or lime.
(6) Making or manufacturing of bricks.
(7) Manufacturing oil by boiling.
(8) Using any place as cartstand.
(9) Using any place as smithy.
(10) Stone quarrying.

(*c*) "Manager" means the person under whose authority or control or for whose benefit a dangerous or offensive trade is carried on whether such person is the proprietor of the business or the agent in charge thereof.

3. The manager of every place used for the purpose of a dangerous or offensive trade as defined in clause 2 above shall not use it as such without obtaining the license from the President therefor. The license so granted shall expire on the 30th June of the official year during which it was issued. But the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration and on payment of a second fee, provided always that where a renewal is applied for as aforesaid the period of currency, shall, whether application is eventually granted or refused, be deemed to include the interval during which the application was pending disposal.

4. The fees leviable on licenses to carry on dangerous or offensive trades shall be as follows :—

(*a*) For each class of business Rs. 2 per annum.
(*b*) For each class of business Rs. 2 per annum.

N.B.—In the case of hand made bricks the license fee shall be Rs. 5 for a kiln of 100,000 bricks or a fraction thereof.

5. No such license will be granted unless the place intended for the purpose is suitable for the trade to be carried on there without the likelihood of causing any danger or nuisance to the persons residing in or restoring to the neighbourhood.

6. Every Manager shall keep the place licensed for the purpose open between 7 A.M. and 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. and 5-30 P.M. for inspection by the President, Vice-President, Sanitary Inspector or Maistry or a Police Inspector and he shall afford every facility for such inspection.

7. Every such Manager shall be bound to furnish to the President, or Vice-President, whenever called upon to do so. Such statistics as to show the quantity of goods received, stored, manufactured, sold or exported by him.

8. In the case of dangerous trades:—

(*i*) Every Manager shall so store his goods as to admit of free ingress or egress for the removal of the goods for quenching a fire, if any.

(*ii*) He shall not cause or suffer any cover made of cumbustible material to be erected or placed over or adjoining any such goods.

(*iii*) He shall at all times keeps the premises clean and dry to the satisfaction of the President or the Vice-President.

(*iv*) He shall not allow smoking or the introduction of fire or open light into the premises mentioned in bye-law 2 (*a*) and he shall always store sufficient quantity of water and sand to quench the fire, if any.

(*v*) He shall carry out his trade in such a way as not to make his premises a source of danger or nuisance to the persons residing in or resorting to the neighbourhood.

(*vi*) He shall comply with any requisition from the President or the Vice-President contained in a notice for the total or partial removal from the premises of the aforesaid goods or the removal of any other cumbustible materials not intended for sale or for rectifying an error or omission in attending to the above provisions.

9. In the case of offensive trades as defined in bye-law 2 (*b*):—

(*i*) Every Manager shall confine his trade to be carried on strictly in the place shown in the license.

(*ii*) He shall cause all materials received for the purpose of his trade to be stored when not required for immediate use in such a manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

(iii) He shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all vapours emitted during the process of the trade either by proper ventilation or other suitable means.

(iv) He shall keep the floor of the premises in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption of any liquid filth or refuse or any noxious or injurious matter which may fall or be deposited upon.

(v) He shall provide the premises with proper drains and shall always keep them in good order.

(vi) He shall cause the premises to be cleaned at the close of every working day.

(vii) He shall not allow any refuse or waste matters not intended for any further process of the trade, which are likely to be a source of danger or nuisance to be deposited in or around the premises, but shall have them removed daily to a place approved by the President or the Vice-President especially for the purpose.

(viii) He shall adopt such other precautions as are necessary to minimise the danger or nuisance to the public from the use to which such premises are put.

(ix) He shall comply with any requisitions from the President or the Vice-President contained in a notice for rectifying any error or omission in attending to the above provisions and for promoting the health of the persons employed in such trades.

(x) The President shall have power to suspend or withdraw a license granted for dangerous or offensive trade whenever he deems such a course necessary in the interests of the convenience and safety of the public generally or of the persons inhabiting or resorting to the neighbourhood of the premises covered by such license or whenever the conditions of a license are not obeyed.

(xi) The license to be granted for dangerous and offensive trades shall be in the following form and shall be subject to such conditions as noted therein.

SIDLAGHATTA TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

License to carry on dangerous and offensive trades.

No.....

Date ..... Fees rupees.....

License No.....

Granted under the provisions of the Bye-laws under Section 48 (1) (*b*) (iii) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, subject to the undermentioned conditions.

To.....

For.....

At premises No..... in .....Division for the year ending 30th June 192 .

.....

President,
Sidlaghatta Town Municipality.